THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.C. M.·. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September.....1867.
1st Kheswan, 30th October, "
1st Kisleu, 29th November, "
1st Tebeth, 29th December, "
1st Shebat, 28th January, 1868.
1st Adar, 29th February, "
1st Nisan, 29th March, "
1st Yyar, 28th April, "
1st Sivan, 29th May, "
1st Tammuz 28th June, "
1st Ab, 29th July, "
1st Elul, 28th August, "

Ash Wednesday, 26th February.....1868
Monday Thursday, 9th April, "
Good Friday, 10th April, "
Easter Sunday, 12th April, "
Ascension, 21st May, "
Pentecost, 31st May, "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 mh1 tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1868.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellow's Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. R. Forster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month.—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 299. Meets 1st Friday of each month.—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

MARATHON, No. 296. Meets 3d Friday of each month.—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. Butts, Sec.

KELWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month.—204 Front street. John J. Worsham, 336, W. M.; R. K. Pullen, 324, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month.—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; S. M. Levy, 2802, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month.—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.
204 *Front Street.*

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MITRAIM Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CAMPBELL Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; Sec.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. V. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K.·.—18th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William V. Circle 32d, Rec.·.

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Cedar Posts, Flooring, Ceiling,

Sash, Doors and Blinds, Etc.,

CHEAPER THAN EVER AT

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Foot of Washington Street.

dec14 1m

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NOTICE.

The undersigned will apply at the January session of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., to make a transfer of A. G. Hall's Tavern License to Mrs. A. G. Hall.

A. G. HALL.

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A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK, LUKE P. WRIGHT.

WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,

Attorneys at Law,

In the Kil Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

MARLAND L. PERKINS,

ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,

—AND—

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.

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nov21 tf

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,

DENTISTS,

HAVE removed their office to the old stand, over Tom Dick & Co.'s, 349 Main Street. dec8 tf

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DENTISTS,

No. 233 Main Street,

CLAY BUILDING.

S. A. SMITH, late with Dr. A. Wesson. nov22 1m

Harris & Blair,

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J. C. HARRIS C. L. BLAIR.

J. E. TEMPLE,

Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Third Story, Tyus Block. nov6

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Goliad, Texas. WM. G. HAYDEN, Late of Missouri.

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jan26

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ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS. Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

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PRIZES ALL CASH.

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Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to scheme.

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Liberal advances made on Produce in Store. Strict attention paid to Filling Orders.

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dec8 1m

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—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 276 Front Street,

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PRINTING PAPER,

No. 32 Northeast cor. 4th & 37 South Court

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN MASONIC TEMPLARISM.

Under the mischievous influences of George Frank Gouley, in whom, we think, zeal rather outruns wisdom, the Grand Commandery of the Brethren who style themselves "Knight Templars," in Missouri, has adopted, as part of its Constitutions or statutes, the following:

ARTICLE XI.

Section 5. All Knights Templars holding membership within this jurisdiction, are hereby forbidden from holding any Templar communication with any Rite or so called power, which claims the right to confer the orders of knighthood or any part of them within this jurisdiction, outside of the authority of this Grand Commandery, and all Templar communication is hereby forbidden with any one receiving the orders of Masonic Knighthood, or any part of them within this Grand Templar Jurisdiction, unless the parties so receiving them shall renounce the same and recognize as Templars the supremacy of this Grand Body.

We have also been furnished with the following copy of a resolution of the same body:

Resolved, That in vindication of the prerogatives of this Grand Body as the supreme authority over the orders of Masonic knighthood in this jurisdiction, it is hereby *ordered* that no Knight Templar holding allegiance to the Grand Commandery of Missouri, can be present in any of the bodies of the said so called A. A. S. Rite, and witness or assist in the conferring of any of their degrees upon any one who has not already received the Orders of Knighthood in a regularly constituted Commandery of Knights Templar.

ATTEST: GEO. FRANK GOULEY,
Grand Commandery.

The Masons of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in the United States have often been provoked to expose the disingenuousness of some, and the ignorance and shallow self conceit of others, of those who have imagined that they could with impunity repeat the denunciations of the higher degrees of Freemasonry, with which the works of two or three French Brethren many years ago made them familiar. They have been reluctant to retort upon the writers of their Rite and to strip them of their gaudy feathers. We, among others, have therefore, until now, borne in silence; but when an organized body of an Order which took its degrees from the scale of the Rite of Perfection, and is only authentic and legitimate so far as it can deduce its descent from the Princes of Jerusalem and the Kadosh, undertakes to traduce the Rite which it has plundered, no choice is left us but to expose its pretensions to contempt, and force it back into its proper place.

The authorities of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in the United States have never opened their lips to speak in depreciation of the American Templar Order, *one of whose State Grand Bodies*, (that of New York,) *was actually created by the Supreme Oriental Grand Consistory or Supreme Council of the 33d degree*, established in New York by Joseph Cerneau, a French jeweller, who belonged to the order of the Rite of Perfection in Sante Domingo, and pretended to be a Deputy Inspector General.

On the contrary, by the regulations of the Rite in the Southern jurisdiction of the United States high honors are directed by courtesy to be paid to the officers of the Templar organization. The Grand Master of Templars of the United States is a member of the Supreme Council for the Northern jurisdiction; and the Past Grand Master is a member of the Supreme Council for the Southern jurisdiction, of the United States.

As it does not content the Templars of Missouri that these kindly and harmonious relations shall continue, we will show them where their "Order" had its origin; and shall probably cause them to regret that they had not "let well-enough alone."

What, then, *is* American Masonic Templarism? Let history answer the inquiry.

At a special Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania, held on the 26th of September, 1867, the Committee to whom was referred the Templar work, made a report, from which we take the following passages.

Speaking of the English Ritual, the Committee say:

The Ritual has been transmitted through the secret archives of the Order, by the instrumentality of the Innumerable Encampments. These Encampments consisted of the Baldwyn Encampment at Bristol, the Antiquity Encampment at Bath, the Observance Encampment at London, the Ancient York Conclave of Redemption at Hull, and the Mount Calvary or Early Grand Encampment at London. These Encampments are styled IMMEMORIAL. having existed prior to the formation of the Grand Conclave of England and Wales.

The Committee quote from a report in 1856 to the Grand Encampment of the United States, which asserted "that the English Templars may be divided into three classes:

1. The Knights of Baldwin, who assert that their encampment at Bristol was established about the time of the return of Richard I from the Holy Land, and that it has been in operation ever since.

2. The Templars, who owe allegiance to the Grand Conclave of England. This Grand Conclave claims to be the legitimate head of the Order in England, Wales and Canada.

3. The Templars of the United States. And they briefly assert that "these derive their origin from the three original Encampments, at Bristol, Bath and York, and are styled Immemorial Encampments." Elsewhere they state that the first Grand Encampment in America was instituted in Philadelphia, in May, 1797.

No proof is adduced of the assertion that the American Templars derive their origin from those of England; nor is it stated in what manner the first Encampments or Commanderies in Pennsylvania were formed.

The Committee state that the Grand Conclave of England was formed on the 24th of June, 1791, and derived their Ritual from the Immemorial Encampments; and that this Ritual has ever since been pertinaciously adhered to in England.

As to the mode in which the Grand Encampment of the United States was created, and the Ritual manufactured, the Committee say:

In an address delivered before the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, on the 5th day of May, 1865, the M. E. Sir William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master, used the following language:

"On the 6th of May, 1805, Sir Thomas Smith Webb, of Providence; Sir Henry Fowle, of Boston; Sir Jonathan Gage, of Newburyport, *with other Templar Masons*, assembled at the Masonic Hall, at Providence, and FORMED this Grand Encampment. * * * There they assembled and laid the foundations of Templar Masonry as we recognize it to-day. * * * This Grand Encampment was the germ of Templar Masonry as now organized in the United States, and the Ritual as adopted here has been taken as the true Templar work throughout the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States. * * * Immediately after the formation of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, Sir Henry Fowle was employed by that Grand body to establish Subordinate Encampments, and as an instructor of the Templar Ritual. * * * Perhaps no person in the United States had more to do with the formation and Renovation of this Ritual than Sir Henry Fowle. * * * We have then for our gratification, that this Grand Encampment (Massachusetts and Rhode Island) has furnished the Ritual which is now used in all the bodies, both Grand and Subordinate, within the United States."

The M. E Sir William Sewall Gardner, in 1864, as Grand Master, prepared the History of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In this history he says: Fortunately it can be determined with almost absolute certainty that that Convention (June 29, 1805, which organized the General Grand Encampment of the United States) was composed of but FOUR KNIGHTS—Sir Thomas Smith Webb, Sir Henry Fowle, States Grand Encampment (so-called), established at Providence; Rhode Island, having an acquired jurisdiction over Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and Sir Thomas Lowndes, delegate from the Grand Encampment of New York.

* * * It was considered necessary not only to establish the General Grand Encampment, but to make it a living active body, which should exert its power and influence over all the territory of the United States. In this attempt, one difficulty was apparent, the CONVENTION CONSISTED OF BUT FOUR MEMBERS. They agreed that it would be impolitic for them in inaugurating a body of such extensive powers as the one contemplated Grand Encampment, to give their names to the Templars of the United States as its founders. They considered it would be arrogant and presumptuous in them, as individuals, to ask the Templars of the United States to submit to their dictation, and to compel them to come under the jurisdiction of this body *formed by the sole action of four individual Knights.*"

THE PRESENT RITUAL.

In October, 1866, a Committee consisting of Sir Wm. Sewall Gardner, Sir Chas. W. Moore and Sir James Hutchinson, *inter alios*, said: "It must be remembered that, in 1816, the Ritual of Massachusetts and Rhode Island had been in use more than fifteen years, and that it was as well determined then as now. * * * Sir Charles W. Moore obtained the following facts from Sir Benjamin Gleason: While Gleason was in College, at Providence, he became deeply interested in Masonry, and was advanced to the degree of Knight Templar. He then became acquainted with Webb and Fowle. Their attention was early directed to the Templar Ritual then in use, and *it appeared to them necessary for its success that it should be modified and arranged* in such a manner as to adapt it to the use of Encampments. They accordingly revised it, each doing his share of the labor. * * * That part known as the "Soliloquy" was prepared by Gleason, and was entirely new. Webb and Fowle had more to do with arranging the work and details. Both being accomplished and effective workmen, and knowing what was required, they were able to give to the Ritual all that was needed in these particulars. When the work was completed the Lectures were prepared. PREPARED AND ADOPTED, THIS RITUAL SUPERSEDED THE OLD WORK. Fowle originated the Templar Ritual throughout the United States."

The Grand Encampment of New York, which Sir Thomas Lowndes represented at the Convention of *four* Knights, in 1816, was created by the body in New York created by Joseph Cerneau, and which claimed to be a Supreme Council of the 33d degree. Cerneau was a jeweller, born in France, and who had lived in the West Indies, where he obtained part of the degrees, perhaps all, of the Rite of Perfection. He never had the 33d degree, or any authority to establish a Supreme Council. He was not a Templar; but having first created a Grand Consistory and then a spurious Supreme Council, he *assumed* for it the power to establish a Grand Encampment of Templars. In 1816, the Grand Encampment of New York had no other warrant or authority. We presume that these facts are not *wholly* unknown to the Grand Commander of Templars of Missouri; and perhaps nothing could more strongly show the impudence of the demand made by him, that a *regular* Supreme Council shall not give any of its degrees to any one not a Templar,—of an Order which owes its present existence in America, in part, to a *spurious* Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. Does shame ever blush, in *these* days?

The Committee further say:

RITUAL OF THE RED CROSS.

Your Committee feel no hesitancy in declaring from their own knowledge, as well as from reading, that this Ritual was manufactured by Webb and his associates from kindred degrees not of this Order. It requires no argument to demonstrate that this Degree has no connection whatever with the Orders of Christian Knighthood, nor ever should have been incorporated into an Order whose sublime teachings are of Jesus as the Redeemer of the world—in his mediatorial character, as the Way, the Truth and the Life.

"It is a question how far each State, in its sovereign capacity, is bound to follow such palpable innovations, when they are satisfied (that) *a fraud* has been perpetrated, and the ancient landmarks removed. It must be apparent to every intelligent Sir Knight, that Blues and Ceremonies have been ruthlessly sacrificed—obligations wantonly set at naught, and the interests of Knighthood, founded on Truth and the new Law of our Redeemer, jeopardized by a departure from original principles and ancient Landmarks.

Your committee do not design to impugn the motives of any Sir Knight in the case of the present heterogeneous Ritual, but we would point out and unequivocally understood as declaring that our duty to ancient Knighthood—to its Ritual, Rules and Ceremonies—to the memory of our Fathers—to ourselves—to posterity, and, above and beyond all, to our solemn vows; all, all require that we should ABANDON A RITUAL which was manufactured, in Massachusetts, by Webb and his associates, and foisted upon the General Grand Encampment in 1816, at its organization, *by the very men of Knights who manufactured it.* If, during the half century which the Grand Encampment of the United States has existed, error has been perpetrated through ignorance, it is to be regretted; but when light becomes manifest, and darkness itself shines through the light, our duty—our Knighthood—our obligations compel us to claim from the Grand Encampment of the United States a return to the ancient Ritual—the Ritual now used, and which has been used by the Immemorial Encampments even before the organization of the Grand Conclave of England, in 1791, and transmitted to the present period.

The Committee *does not say* that the English Ritual EVER *was in use* in the United States. If the Order was established here by any *authority* from England, or by persons who really were Knights, *how did it happen that they had not the Ritual;* and if they had it, how came they to violate their obligations and stultify themselves also, by throwing it aside and adopting one *totally different?*

During a brief term of court held by Judge Hall, at Martinsburg, Va., several applications were made for naturalization papers. Among the applicants was a native of "Faderland." He took with him a German friend to prove his residence in the country. Of this witness the Judge asked:

"Do you know the applicant, Mr.——?"

"Yesh, I vell knows him"

"Is his moral character good?"

"Oh, yesh, yesh, Shudge, he's all right—he votes mit us."

The Judge could scarce repress a smile at the answer to his question.

A WOMAN in Paris informed her neighbors, who went out to work by the day, that she would take care of their children, without pay, upon condition that she could receive them at eight o'clock in the morning, and keep them till five in the afternoon. The parents readily consented; the babies were always returned promptly and in good condition, and the woman was regarded as a blessing to the community. It was discovered that this voluntary nurse received quite an income from letting the children to artists and photographers at two francs per day, as models for angels and cherubims.

A man has been taking the census of murders in Europe. He finds that the proportion of murders in England to the whole population is one in 675,000; in Holland, one in 163,000; in the North German Band, one in 100,000; in Austria, one in 77,000; in Spain, one in 4000, and in the Papal States, one in 750.

A lady in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, having given birth to five children at a single birth—three boys and two girls—all of whom are doing well, and it having been ascertained that the family are all Democratic, and intend removing to Sullivan county, the latter tract of land was immediately donated for their benefit by some of the citizens.

The Emperor of Austria has sent a diamond ring to Isabella, the famous Parisian flower girl, who presented him with a beautiful bouquet during his visit to the French capital. As Isabella is said to be no better than she should be, this event has created some surprise in Paris.

Willie Dearing, the surviving member of the Dearing family, murdered by Probst, fell on the ice while playing in front of the school at the Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia, a few days ago, fracturing his knee and thigh.

The two leading lawyers of Paris have an income from their profession of about $30,000 each, and have seven times as much business as they can attend to. One of them lends his name to eight young lawyers who draw up briefs.

Train proposes to the Right of recent Bourbons.

INSURANCE.

Three-fourths of the *Profits* Returned to the Policy Holders in the

Georgia Home Insurance Co.,

OF COLUMBUS, GA.

[INCORPORATED 1859.]

Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $400 000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS — EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on redemption.

MOORE & WEST, Agents
224½ Madison street

Southern

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE REMOVED

TO NO. 17 MADISON STREET.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the

Southern Life Insurance Company

Of Memphis, held on the 2d instant the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

J. C. Brinkley, Sam Tate,
Ano. s Woodruff, F. S. Davis,
H. P. Norris, W. A. Gwyn,
L. Bowen, G. W. McLain,
R. H. Will, C. C. Sweet,
G. W. Frazer, N. C. Forrest,
Jacob Weller, H. De Ro. Olse.
Frank White.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President..... J. W. MCLAIN.
Vice-Presidents..... R. C. BRACKLEY and SAM'L TATE.
Secretary..... BEN MAY.
Treasurer..... F. A. DAVIS. no 26

UNITED STATES

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1867.

Cash Capital Paid In, - - - $350 000
Surplus Assets, - - - $105 892 58

Board of Directors,

(Elected July, 1867):

R. K. Hawley, William Dean,
Charles T. Morris, John T. Hawkins,
John W. Randolph, Franklin Hopkins,
Wm. H. Gaither, Richard Fender,
Geo. A. Cleveland, P. T. Morris,
Tom. Hoof, Jas. G. Ramsey,
Jas. T. Randolph, Robert Sterett,
John S. Gittman, John Turnbull, Jr.,
Philip Wyndwood, Caleb B. Hine,
A. H. Schultz, Alfred Ray.

GEO. W. L. UROOK, Agent,
jy14 tf 27½ Main street.

DE SOTO

Insurance and Trust Company

OF MEMPHIS,

Office in Company's Building, No. 42 Madison street.

CAPITAL, $300,000!!

Board of Directors:

Wm. M. Farrington, W. R. Galbreath,
John Johnson, C. B. Church,
J. J. Hawlings, C. F. Otter,
W. R. Green[illegible].

WM. M. FARRINGTON, President.
J. O. LONSDALE, Secretary.

This Company Insures against loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks. au8

HERNANDO

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President,
BEN MAY, : : : : : : Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. VACCARO, S. H. DUNCOMB,
S. B. WILLIAMSON, M. L. MEACHAM,
HENRY LAIRD, E. MCDAVITT,
D. H. TOWNSEND.

jy10 tf

INSURANCE.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Home Insurance Company of NEW YORK.

Assets..... $3,765,558 40

Security Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

Assets..... $1,002,706 81

Enterprise Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI.

Assets..... $1,000,000

Putnam Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital..... $500,000

THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and honorable dealing and their large Cash assets, commend them to the favor of Business Men and Property Holders who desire reliable insurance, for either Fire or Marine. We represent no companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.

Vredenburg & Sylvester,
General Insurance Agents, No. 11 Madison street (up stairs) Memphis, Tenn. nov21

Ninety-Sixth Semi-Annual Expose.

Total Losses Paid, : : $21,271,972 57

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

JULY 1, 1867.

ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in bank..... $5 5,888 39
Real Estate..... 248,991 04
Mortgage Bonds..... 695,540 00
Bank Stocks..... 1,510,400 00
United States, State and City Stocks, and other public securities..... 1,944,158 46
$4,650,938 27
Less liabilities, claims not due and unadjusted..... 377,668 16
Net assets..... $4,273, 69 81

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

☞ Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to. H. A. LITTLETON & CO., nov6 A. gents.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Connecticut.

S. D. M'CLURE,

No. 250 Main Street, Bethel Building,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

—GENERAL AGENT FOR—

TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

POLICIES valid in any part of the United States, Europe, and the Southern portion of North America, during any and all seasons of the year. no22 4w tf

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets, over Six and a Half Million Dollars.

ISSUES Policies on all the different plans, and at as low rates as Safety and Prudence will justify. Takes a note for the Premium, thereby you get double the amount of insurance with the same sum in cash spent in all Cash Companies. Call and see its advantages, offered by the Agents at 22½ Madison street, up-stairs.

oct 30 MOORE & WEST, Agents.

For Rent.

THE very desirable Residence now occupied by Mrs. Eliza Proudfit,

Situated on Central Avenue,

Two miles from the city, containing five Acres, four of which are under cultivation, suitable for an elegant Market Garden; delightful Peach and Apple Orchard, fine Well of Water, together with all necessary out-houses. Also four MILCH COWS FOR SALE. The above property will be rented for the following year to a good tenant. For further information apply on the premises, or to

dec27 1w DAY & PROUDFIT.

J. W. Falls & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

FINE TOILET ARTICLES,

DYE STUFFS, COAL OIL ETC.

THEY keep the best quality of WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes.

Small profits and quick sales. dec25 tf

LOOK OUT FOR SANTA CLAUS!

NOW THAT THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS will soon be upon us, we take this method of informing our numerous friends and patrons that our

POPULAR CONFECTIONARY

Is again filled from "turret to foundation stone" with the largest and choicest assortment of

CAKES, CANDIES, CONFECTIONERIES,

CHRISTMAS TOYS,

FIRE CRACKERS, TORPEDOES,

And Every Article in My Line.

J. SPECHT,

COTTON -- COMMISSION

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

J. C. FORBES & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,

NEW ORLEANS.

General Commission Merchants

FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Lard, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and "Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, this affording superior inducements to shippers of these articles.

Liberal advances on all consignments.

F. J. ATTWOOD, Late of Elliott & Co. W. F. ANDERSON, Late of Herbert Bell & Co.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,

General Commission

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

Consignments Solicited.

No 2 Front made Street, East of Jefferson

dec8 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

GREAT WESTERN PRODUCE DEPOT!

No. 3 PROMENADE Block - MEMPHIS, TENN. STREET,

W. P. WRIGHT,

Storage, Forwarding and

General Commission Merchant.

Elliott Block, Head-Quarters for Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, Feed, Provisions, Onions, Potatoes, Cabbage, Apples, Peaches, Dried Fruit, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Also, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Hair, Salt, Etc.

☞ Cash for Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Apples, Peaches, Onions, Potatoes, Cabbage, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Also, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Hair, Salt, Etc. Particular attention given to Selling orders. dec8 1y

R. W. PRICE, Late of Eastport, Miss. A. B. TREADWELL, Memphis, Tenn

PRICE & TREADWELL,

Wholesale Grocers,

NO. 15 UNION STREET,

Leo Block, Bet. Main and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

dec15 1m

E. D. LAWRENCE, C. B. CARTER, GEO. W. GILMORE

LAWRENCE, CARTER & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 222 Front Street,

nov1 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. L. VERSER, A. HATCHETT.

VERSER & HATCHETT,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

330 Front Street,

MEMPHIS. : : : TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, Rope and Ties furnished to customers at lowest market prices.

F. M. STANLEY. M. C. KING. J. H. SMITH.

Stanley, King & Smith,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 272 Front Street.

Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn.

au22 daw

S. MAURICE WEBB. J. F. SELLERS.

S. M. WEBB & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

Lee Block, Union St., (Up-stairs)

Bet. Front St. and Main St., Memphis, Tenn

no7 daw3m

R. T. ANDERSON. R. S. GRIFFIN

AND

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
LEON TROUSDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 302 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS, OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Business Office—No. 12 MADISON STREET.

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J. D. Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas.
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PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notes can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS MEMPHIS APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

THE WEAKNESS OF EMPIRES.

Conquests are the strength of wise and magnanimous nations; and the weakness of heartless and rapacious or sordid and snobbish ones. Provinces that can only be ruled by military coercion, or by setting a small portion of the people over the body of it, to be taskmasters and oppressors, have always been the shame and the weakness of Empires. The Netherlands were no source of strength to Spain, nor Italy to Austria. Poland is the weakness of Russia, and Ireland the weakness of England.

The course of the United States towards the conquered South has been marked by neither wisdom nor magnanimity. Compelled in self justification to assert before the great tribunal of public opinion of the world, that the desperate struggle of a whole people for independence was the rebellion and treason of individuals, the people of the victorious States have dealt with those of the vanquished ones as felons whom it was generous not to hang; and still propose to try for treason, by a jury of negroes, and before a prejudiced and despicable Judge, the man who was for four years the President of eleven confederated States, and the Commander-in-Chief of five hundred thousand soldiers in the field.

We have shown, by repeating the words of the wisest and greatest of English statesmen, what it would have been wise in the United States to do, when they had overcome the South. We have shown in what manner wisdom would have governed the South. What the people of the Northern States have done, all men too well know, for us to need to recapitulate the follies and cruelties, the insults and infamies of their legislation, every step of which has been a blunder or a crime.

The sudden and forced emancipation of the negro race, unfit and unprepared for unrestricted license; and the stupendous crime of investing them with the right of suffrage, and the power to disfranchise and govern the white race, could not but be followed by terrible consequences, not only to the States directly affected with the presence of the race thus invested with power for the purpose of abusing it, and because they are wholly unfit to possess it, but also to the victorious States themselves. The Southern States are the shame and weakness of the Union; and if they do not prove the ruin of all, it will be solely because the President has in some degree thwarted the mad purposes of Congress.

The Congressional impolicy of reconstruction has already proven a miserable, contemptible and disgusting failure, palpable to all the world; and its authors only persist in it because the scourgings of inexorable fate drive them onward with a force that they cannot resist, towards their doom. The names of a few among them will be remembered to be execrated; but the sentence of the larger part, already pronounced and registered, is that of the fallen angels:

"By doom
"Cancelled from Heaven and sacred memory,
"Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell.
"For strength, from truth divided and from just,
"Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise,
"And ignominy, yet to glory aspires
"Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame.
"Therefore eternal silence be their doom."

As the plan of government and reconstruction for the conquered States was not adopted for the purpose of conciliation, but was dictated by hate and intended to insult, degrade and exasperate, it cannot be said to be a failure because it has completely alienated the people of the Southern States, and made the relations between them and the States and people of the North to be that of fear on one side and force on the other. The white men of the South would be more or less than men, if they did not hate those who have put them under the government of the animals who were lately their slaves, and made them the inferiors of Africans. The legislation of hate is always crime and folly; and no people was ever guilty of a folly comparable to this. The North should either have sought to conciliate the South and heal the wounds of civil war, or have exterminated or exiled a people whose hatred cannot long be harmless, because they cannot long be powerless.

Congress had a right to create Territorial civil governments over the South, and, if necessary, to sustain them by the military power of the country: but it had no right to establish military despotisms; and if it had had it, to do so would still have been an immense blunder. Legislating, as it admits, outside of the Constitution, it has placed the South precisely in the position of a foreign country subjugated, and without any right to the protection of the Constitution. By this it makes the people foreigners, and releases them from their allegiance, because allegiance in this country is due to the Constitution, and those who cannot appeal to it or claim rights under it, can owe it no allegiance. What more terrible blunder than this could have been committed?

The treatment of the people since the conquest has fully justified their effort to win their independence, and has amply proven that their instinctive feeling of danger and ruin to themselves by remaining in the Union was well-founded. They are justified to themselves and in the eyes of the world for endeavouring to get over ties that bound them to a people capable of the legislation that now [illegible] the South, and enable them to the level of the negro. Was it wise to create for them this justification?

The principal consequence, however, of the wretched legislation of Congress and of the incredible villainies of reconstruction, is the ruin of the South, which is already reacting with tremendous effect on the North itself. The condition of the country is thus forcibly and truly depicted by the New York *Herald*, a journal which, whatever its demerits in other respects, is sagacious and well informed, and is now doing immense service to the cause of Democratic Conservatism. It says:

The present condition of the country, in its financial, political and moral aspects, is truly alarming. The grand carnival of the war, with its disbursements of six or seven hundred millions a year, is ended, and as the bills come in for settlement we begin to realize the tremendous pressure which is upon us of heavy taxations, widespread corruptions, general depression in trade and universal distrust.

The Southern States, wrested from the rebellion, are rapidly going down to ruin. The failures in their crops since the war from droughts and floods, and worms and frosts, have left the Southern planters with their money and credit exhausted and uncertain as to the needful bread for their families during the winter. The Southern negroes at the same time, shiftless and wasteful, have, as the rule, consumed their scanty earnings, and with starvation staring them in the face, there is a prevailing danger that they may, by hordes and everywhere, without a moment's warning, in their bloody reprisals, inaugurate a reign of terror and a war of races. Gen. Gillem's report of the dreadful condition of things in Mississippi will apply more or less to all the rebel States from Virginia to Texas. They are all driving on from bad to worse, and unless some speedy and comprehensive measures of relief and reform are interposed the civilized world, within a few short months, may be shocked with the revival in "the great republic" of those horrible scenes of St. Domingo which marked the African movements there for negro equality and negro supremacy.

We have no doubt that with the re-assembling of the two Houses of Congress, after New Year's, they will, by official facts and vouchers, be fully convinced that between the impoverished whites and the swarms of idle and destitute blacks in the unreconstructed rebel States there is serious danger of a reign of robbery, violence and blood. Politically divided, as the inhabitants of those States already are, into the white man's party and the black man's party, it will require the most skillful handling to prevent a general rising between the two races for a mutual war of extermination. There may, perhaps, be some scenes of this character among the holiday diversions of the South, while our national law-makers are enjoying their Christmas festivities in the North and deluding themselves with the fallacy that they have brought or are bringing about the reign of "peace on earth and good will to men."

And what is the state of things in the North? Our merchants are doing little or nothing, though selling at less than cost; our manufactories, to a ruinous extent, are suspended or cut down in their operations; our mechanics, in still increasing numbers, are thrown out of employment; the unemployed and the destitute in all our great cities are more numerous now than they have been in any month of December for thirty years. Hard times is the general cry, and before they can be better, there is a general apprehension that they will be worse. There is no confidence in the present head of the national treasury, and there is no confidence in any substantial or reasonable relief from this radical Congress. Why should there be, when all the legislation of these radical reformers, since the collapse of the rebellion, has been devoted to the negro—to negro philanthropy, freedmen's bureaus, negro equality, universal negro suffrage and Southern negro supremacy?

These reckless Radical fanatics, in all these schemes looking to a political negro balance of power for mere party purposes, have been sowing the wind, and they will reap the whirlwind. General destitution and threatened disorders of violence and blood in the South; general stagnation, depression and distrust in the North; oppressive taxations, resulting in still decreasing receipts to the Treasury from still increasing revenue frauds and corruptions, are firing up the public mind to the white heat of a great political revolution. It is coming, and in the face of the overwhelming issues at stake the same name and fame of this man, that man or the other will be utterly eclipsed in the Presidential agitation. Grant, Hancock, Chase, Seymour, Pendleton, Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, and all other Presidential candidates, will be subordinated to the great issues which are destined in 1868, as in 1840, to sweep over the country like a tornado. This Radical Congress has been and is hurrying the country headlong down the road to destruction. It is leading us rapidly towards bankruptcy, revulsion, repudiation and chaos; but there is still the last resort of the people. From the deplorable state of the country, and from the signs of the times, we expect from the people nothing short of a sweeping political revolution in our national elections of 1868, from Maine to California.

Is it not a terrible consideration, a thought to shrink back aghast from, that every religious or wise man ought to thank God that these calamities and the greater ones that the future has in its bosom, have fallen and are to fall upon the country; because, if it were not so, the law of cause and consequence, which holds the moral universe, as attraction holds the material universe, together, would have been repealed; the law of God which punishes wrong and iniquity by misfortune and loss and calamity?—because if unmixed, hideous and horrible evils did not flow from such legislation, and such wrongs could prosper and be successful, religion would be a fraud and God's law and God's work a failure?—because the legislation of the denizens of Pandemonium, of the Stygian Parliament of the fallen angels, for a detested humanity, might not be evil, nor followed by evil consequences, but might be in effect approved and ratified by the Deity. Evil and harm, misfortune and distress, calamity and general ruin, must follow from such legislation as that of Congress, because the Almighty still reigns, and the law of His wisdom and justice is not repealed, by which those awful consequences, which men called punishment, must inevitably flow from wrong and crime.

That prudent and thoughtful journal, the *National Intelligencer*, says:

We find large bodies of men, women and children suffering sorely, so many, and to so great an extent, that never at any time in the history of this favored people has there been so much of misery and ruin.

It would be matter, indeed, for no ordinary concern to note the general paralysis of trade and industry, of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture which the cruelty of the dominant party exacts as the price and condition of their perpetuation in power. It is a frightful instance of how far distress extends when the great agricultural classes of the Northwest, though aided by a teeming soil, the most wonderful mechanical aids to human industry, unbounded facilities for market, plenteous seasons, and an energetic and economical industry are forced to cry out for relief. Surely, when we behold the industry of man, reinforced by such unparalleled natural advantages as these, are warranted in expecting a triumph over all the mischief that foolish and wicked legislators can accomplish; but history and our own experience teach us our mistake. This great distress, however whom, relying on the fruitfulness of the seasons and the more immediate gifts of Heaven, we might have deemed secure against all odds, has been prostrated and crushed by the bad men who now wield the powers of Government—men at whose unpassed touch every great industry withers as if by some deadly blight.

Nor is it agriculture alone that suffers. Go to the ship-yard, and you find the mechanic idle. It is the British artisan who furnishes the keel that is to vex the seas. Commerce languishes under the *regime* of a party which feeds and lives by agitation and anarchy. Even the manufacturer, who have had no light share in fostering this tyranny on the suffering poor, at last are made partakers in the general distress. They, perhaps, have accumulated enough of past earnings to be able to wait for a returning season of prosperity; but how is it with the poor operatives dependent upon them for daily work and daily bread? Everywhere we hear of these by thousands and thousands thrown out of employment, so that in the cities of New York and Brooklyn alone, there are not less than fifty thousand men and women without work.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Sumpter, South Carolina, on the 14th of December, says:

Helper was not very far wrong in his estimate of the prison and poor house capacity which the negro population of the South would soon demand. No country is more terribly scourged with rogues and marauders than this is at present. Hogs, cattle, poultry, horses are swept away, and all the ordinary precautions fail to afford security. Every morning fresh reports are received of daring robberies during the preceding night, and in some cases arson and murder add their horrors to the narrative. The barn in which the industrious farmer has housed his entire provision crop is broken into, plundered, and then fired, and he and his helpless family are aroused in the dead of night, by the musketry of the retreating robbers, to witness their entire despondence for another year passing away in flame and smoke. A gentleman and his wife ride to church of an evening in a buggy; he secures his horse with a halter to a tree; at the close of the meeting he finds buggy and horse, but the harness has disappeared. Cotton brought in from the country for security and stored in town in substantial outbuildings, within a few yards of the private dwelling, under lock and key, has been successfully removed in the night, in bales of four to six hundred pounds, while the owner was sleeping within a few paces of the robbers. At Society Hill, near Cheraw, a band of fifty armed negroes marched through the village, firing off their guns and disturbing the community with their hideous yells. At Lynchburg, in this district, a few nights since, the negro Union League was in session, with its armed sentinels posted on the streets, and peaceable white citizens, whose business required them to pass to their homes, were rudely challenged, halted, and their lives threatened. These are well attested facts, and columns could be filled with similar recitals—a state of things which, however deplorable, is the legitimate result of Radical politics and bureau support, and sanctuary instruction. Stalwart negroes, who loaf about the towns, or sun themselves to sleep during the day in the country, gather in bands as the night comes on, and by their unchecked depredations excite dismay and consternation everywhere. The picture here drawn, however dark and incredible it may seem, is really but a faint delineation of facts, occurring not only here, but throughout all this country, wherever the negro population is in the ascendancy. In no other country would it be tolerated long, but the white men are virtually debarred the right to protect themselves; and the military government, which is formidable enough, with its casemate imprisonment and military courts, to discourage white men from organizing for their own defence, certainly fails to afford security to life and property. And this negro element thus turned loose upon the country, despising labor, and embracing with the politics of the Radical the morality of the freebooter, is to govern the State, and be marshalled for the overthrow of the intelligent conservatism of the whole nation!"

A lady writing from Kingston, Ala. to "the Christian women of the North," says that large numbers of families in the South are left without any male head, and the females have to work and toil in the field, and are there, as everywhere else, constantly subjected to the insults and outrages of half civilized negroes, who know no law but their own lusts and desires. After these women have worked in the open fields and produced their little crops, they are not unfrequently stolen by the negroes at night. She asserts that large numbers of the freedmen who were three years ago industrious and honest, have, under the new order of things, become drunkards and vagabonds.

She says: "We will give a slight sketch of one scene only among the hundreds that Southern women have to encounter. Our recent elections have been awful. Always, heretofore, the white man had voted at eight or ten precincts in each county; but our military monarch ordered that all should vote at the courthouse, thereby, in some counties, collecting together several thousand negroes, to create riots with the whites. May God forgive us if we judge him wrongfully, but we can see no reason for this order. Our courthouse is situated in a sparsely settled section, only four or five families in the village, mostly women and children, more than twenty-five miles from a military post. Well, the night before election, between one and two thousand negroes commenced coming in. All armed with guns, pistols, and bowie-knives, they were yelling, firing guns, and tearing around as if all the demons from the lower regions had been turned loose on earth to walk to and fro. The din continued three days, and we did not see a dozen white men during the time. The military order was for all groceries to be closed; it was done here, but whisky was handed out at back windows as much as wanted. During the time, one white man attempted to vote; a negro guard knocked him down; he had spirit to fire at him; he made his escape, and no one was hurt. But language cannot portray the uproar of a thousand half drunken negroes in pursuit. The firing, screeching, swearing and obscene language were horrible. None that witnessed that scene can forget it while life lasts. We thought then, and think yet, it would have been a decided mercy if Congress had sent old Brownlow with his torch and turpentine, exterminated the women and children South, if he would have laid our bodies beneath our bloody soil, with our loved ones gone before. The most of us have been reduced from affluence to poverty; but we do not ask aid, and are willing to toil for our living. Our young sons work manfully to support their aged parents, and hundreds of women in Alabama work daily in the fields to support their children. Then the lazy, prowling negroes rob our fields at night. Oh, the iron heel of oppression is truly on our necks, and life is a curse to many at the South to-day. But this is only the beginning of the drama. God glory knows the sequel."

A New Orleans paper says: "Serious, but well authenticated, accounts reach us from the country districts respecting the increasing poverty, desolation, and desperation of the people, and especially of the negroes. The unprecedented failure of every kind of cultivation has placed very large districts, and all engaged on the verge of starvation. It is driving them to acts of desperation and wholesale robbery, which are rapidly consuming what is left on the plantation of the general wreck. The stock of every description is rapidly disappearing. The planters find it impossible to guard or save even their milch cows and brood animals. Without money or employment the negroes find it impossible to obtain food, and the latter take to the woods or highways, and seize and appropriate every live animal they can find. They even set traps for cattle and hogs. Leagued together in clubs and associations, they are encouraged in their depredations by a confidence in their ability to resist any attempt to arrest or punish them. These acts are not instigated by political passions or influences, nor have they any political aim or purpose, though the condition which prompts them in their desparate course has been largely due to political causes. The general failure of the cultivation this season is attributable to the indolence, indifference, and carelessness into which they were seduced in the spring by the promises of Radical emissaries that farms, agricultural implements, and stock would be given them by the Government. But they have got well over this infatuation, and now it is actual want and starvation which is driving them to desperate and lawless acts, and is producing a deep and widespread feeling of alarm and anxiety in the country. We state these facts on information of the most reliable character, and trust they may attract the attention and stimulate further inquiry in an effort to apply some relief and remedy to this distressing state of affairs."

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Jackson, Mississippi, says:

Some months since the Blind Orphan Asylum, a State institution, was closed, and the helpless little ones, poor, sightless boys and girls, portioned off among those good people who could not see them starve. This fact is beyond controversion, and I commend it to mothers and fathers as a direct consequence of that huge scoundrelism, Congressional reconstruction. Two miles from here is a State lunatic asylum, with some hundred and eighty unfortunates. The Superintendent has no funds—an obtain none; the Governor cannot borrow; the Legislature is forbidden to meet, and he has, therefore, given notice, that after writing to the relatives of the patients, so far as known, the doors must be thrown open. Humanity shudders to look at such a prospect, and Eternal Justice will know how to hold the proper criminals to account. Furthermore, there was once a State institution for the deaf and dumb, but it was burned by a negro in blue, and unfortunates of that kind have since been sent, by special arrangements, to the Louisiana asylum. But Louisiana, with her levees broken, and her field hands sitting in convention, is almost bankrupt, and when the Mississippi remittances fail, may find the case of her own mutes sufficiently burdensome. Then where are the wretched of this State to go? There are no Mississippi representatives in Washington to plead their cases, and it would seem that all that is left them is to pray, in sign-language, to a Congress that plots cowardly revenges with Stevens, and bandies provisions for the "wards of the great people, and will win us much fame in history to be thus led about by the nose by a crew of drunken desperadoes. It is bad enough for the United States to be held as a by-word, as tramoling on a disarmed and pleading foe, without being further represented as warring on mutes, blind orphans, and madmen. In South Carolina reconstruction disfranchises the commissioners of the poorhouse; in Georgia it takes away from the State University its endowment of eight thousand dollars; in Louisiana it exposes thousands of men, women and children to instant death at any moment by a break in the levee; and here it takes the very bread out of the mouths of God's unfortunate children. The thing wars upon humanity itself. If it were only the fighting men who suffered, the fighting men would bear the brunt; but its great iniquity is that it assails the helpless—the helpless who never did any wrong, and could not, in the very wildest excess of desperation, strike one single blow. There was some effort here to provide maimed Mississippi soldiers with artificial limbs, so that they could stump about, after a fashion, to peddle for a living, and a week ago to-day the manufactory was closed. More than this is directly chargeable on reconstruction. In twenty-nine out of the sixty counties of this State the blacks outnumber the whites. In Adams it stands 4687 to 12,029; in Issaquena, 573 to 4955; in Loundes, 5609 to 17,731; in Warren, 6714 to 16 623; in Washington, 1300 to 11,918; in Hinds, this very county where I write, 8699 to 16,950, and at the first sign of a war of races, in any of these counties, one shudders to think of the fate of female virtue. What the sepoys did the negroes will do; and what the British did the people of the North will do—blow them from the mouth of their cannon. But prevention is better than cure."

And yet it is but a little while since the President of the United States proclaimed a National Thanksgiving; and the Members of Congress, after increasing their own salaries to five thousand dollars, have gone home to enjoy the festivities of Christmas and New Year's day. Why should they not? They have made the South the shame and the weakness of the country; and *ought* to rejoice, as the devils do, over the mischief and misery they have wrought.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Conservative triumph of Thursday over the combined influences of the Radical party and a few selfish Conservatives, is one of the most remarkable that has occured in any election in the United States. It is destined to exert an influence upon all our future elections which cannot be estimated. We wish to call especial attention to the fact that no disorder, no violation of the laws occurred on the occasion. Only two or three arrests were made, and these were of negroes, charged with simple offences—being noisy on the streets. The election was conducted according to the strict letter of the law. There was but little excitement—there was no attempt to overawe voters. The result is the honest and fair expression of the feelings and opinions of the people. *The result is that the Conservative candidate succeeded by more than three hundred votes over the combined vote of both of the Radical candidates.*

To say that this is a result unexpected in our politics is what every man will readily accord. It is due to the fact that we have made a square fight upon principle. We have had a straight out, honest candidate. We have discarded mere expediency. We have been governed by principle. We have succeeded. We can succeed, in every election, by pursuing the same course.

We cannot withhold our tribute to the high and honorable conduct pursued by Gen. GORDON GRANGER on this occasion. We feel that we are not intrenching upon the delicate position of a gallant soldier in stating that he exercised his influence in favor of the laws, in so disposing his command as to prevent disorder and injustice. In his personal capacity he rejoiced with the Conservatives in their success, and, upon invitation, made one of the most telling and eloquent speeches, congratulatory upon the Conservative triumph, which could come from any man. The Conservatives of Memphis and of Tennessee will never forget his noble stand in favor of their rights, and they will ever remember him as one of the magnanimous soldiers of the war who is for the restoration of the Union upon the principles of the Constitution.

We have much to remember in connection with this election. It constitutes an era in our history. Let us study it deeply. Let us make it a point from which to date a great reaction. Let us show our moderation and justice to all classes and colors in our future course. Let us be true to ourselves, and to all who are dependent upon us. If we do this, we shall continue to triumph.

THE Nashville *Daily Gazette* has the following *item of news:*

At a meeting of the Memphis "Conservatives," last Monday night, Hon. J. W. Leftwich, ex-M. C., was nominated for Mayor, and a city Executive Committee appointed. The APPEAL of Tuesday, however, seems to think that the "Conservative party" has been sold out to Lacey, who claims to be a "Conservative Republican."

If our cotemporary will take the trouble to read the editorial alluded to, he will find that he has grossly misrepresented what "*The* APPEAL *seems to think.*"

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1868.

The old year stormily closed in a furious fall of snow, which commenced at noon yesterday, and has continued without intermission up to the present time.

The President was visited by the diplomatic corps and army and navy officers this morning and will receive the general public all the afternoon. The snow-storm has not prevented a very general observance of the day's festivities.

The diplomatic corps was also received by Secretary Seward.

The legality of the reconstruction acts will certainly be tested in the Supreme Court, and ex-Attorney General Black and Hon. Robert S. Walker will be the counsel employed to argue the illegality of all these acts.

The sub-Committee on Ways and Means have held almost daily sessions during the Congressional recess, in pursuing their investigations into the questions arising in the collection of revenue from distilled spirits. To day they had another important meeting on the meters. The full committee will be able when Congress meets to go at once to work to modify the tax law on the basis of the information elicited by the sub-Committee.

Gen. Swayne, who has made himself so obnoxious in the mal-administration of affairs in Alabama, it is understood, will be ordered to the plains, along with his negro regiment now at Nashville.

The last Cabinet meeting of the old year was not well attended, and no important business was transacted. Gen. Grant was not present.

Gen. Steedman asked the President by telegram to reinstate Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, yesterday, so that he might sign the levee bonds before the close of the old year. But the telegram was referred to Gen. Grant, and no action was taken on it.

Parties are here from South Carolina who represent the destitution in that State as even greater than last winter, and declare that there must be immediate relief to prevent famine.

Gen. Grant, Lieut. Gen. Sherman, his brother Senator Sherman, and Gen. Harney, visited the theater here last night, and were received with enthusiasm.

Senator Howard, of the Senate Military Committee, is preparing an elaborate report on the case of ex-Secretary Stanton, in which he will defend the latter from the charges preferred against him by the President. It will be presented to the Senate next week.

Special Revenue Commissioner Wells writes to this city that he will lay his report before Congress sometime about the middle of January. It is understood that with respect to the tariff he urges the substitution of specific for advalorem duties wherever such a thing is possible, and that he does not think it advisable to make many material changes in existing rates. What recommendations he will make relative to internal revenue taxation are not known, though in a general way he declares himself favorable to a reduction of rates on raw material. His report is looked for by members of Congress with great interest.

The Maryland Legislature assembles to-day. The first business of importance will be the election of a United States Senator to succeed Reverdy Johnson, whose term expires in 1869.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, will make an elaborate speech in opposition to the reconstruction acts soon after the reassembling of Congress.

It is calculated that the perishable articles frozen upon the boats in the New York canals, principally potatoes and apples, amount to some millions of dollars' worth.

Nine hundred thousand dollars has lately been paid for the iron works at Phillipsburg, New Jersey. From this mine was taken the first American bar iron ever carried to Europe—more than one hundred and fifty years ago.

THE NEWS.

—Five thousand persons, it is said, were in attendance at Dan Castello's show the opening night at Atlanta, Ga.

—The total revenue from the cotton tax for the past year was $23,769,078—or probably about $22,000,000 net.

—The Georgia Conservative papers are in ecstacies over the removal of Pope.

—On New Year's day, five years ago, Abe Lincoln opened Pandora's box in the guise of the emancipation proclamation.

—One of the Maine courts has just granted forty divorces in a single term.

—The London papers want the police force increased from 7000 to 16,000. Fenian scare.

—The bewitching Adelina Patti is to be married to the Marquis de Coux, of Napoleon's household.

—The Lawrence, Kansas, and Galveston, Texas, railroad was opened on the 1st inst. It has been built with Chicago capital.

—A meeting of the Kansas State Democratic Central Committee is called for January 22d.

—Oysters are increasing in price at London in consequence of the daily consumption of ten quarts by the walrus in the Zoological Gardens.

—Among the emigrants who passed through Columbus, Ohio, last week, were thirty-nine who intend locating in Tennessee.

—Confluent smallpox is alarmingly prevalent in Chicago, and, the *Post* of that city says, is nearly as fatal as was the cholera.

—The sperm oil business is stagnant in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and there has not been a transaction in oil or whalebone, from first hands, in a month past.

—The negroes in South Carolina have got to stealing loaded wagons on the road and appropriating contents, wagons and mules to their own use.

—A Richmond, Virginia, butcher on Christmas day presented sixty widows of that place with splendid roasts of beef.

—Ten persons were killed, and a large number injured, by the explosion of a powder mill at Faversham, fifty miles from London, on Saturday. The cause of the occurrence is unknown.

—The wife of Rev. Mr. Matchett was detected in a theft from a dry goods store in Washington, last week. She is above want, and stole merely because she is cursed with a depraved disposition.

—The St. Louis and Chicago papers publish four and six column reports of local events during the past year, chronologically arranged.

—The Nashville street cars were superceded by sleighs during the recent snow, ridged by the street railroad company, who thus exhibited commendable energy and enterprise, which might very well have been imitated in Memphis.

—The Nashville *Union and Dispatch* learns that East Tennessee is improving educationally, socially and *politically!* There certainly was no portion of the State that more needed reform in each and all of these particulars.

—Prominent Democrats express the opinion that the President means aggressive action henceforth with Congress, and believe he will not allow the South to be Africanized if it can be averted by Executive power.

—The Winchester (Va) *News* says: Population is pouring in upon us, chiefly from Southern Pennsylvania. These folks are generally of the right stripe, and come to farm on our land.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Era* contains four columns of Sheriff sales of city property for non-payment of taxes for 1867. What a comment on Radical misrule.

—Eighty millions of people, or more than double the population of the United States, crossed the New York ferries last year.

—The large painting of Gustave Dore, of the gambling saloons in Baden, on exhibition at the Paris Exposition, has been sold to an American for the sum of fifty-five thousand francs.

—Ex-Brigadier and ex Provisional Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, made a speech at Austin on the 14th instant, disappointing, according to the report, all parties by his mildness and moderation, and the Radicals by the neglect to sustain their ultra views and expectations.

—Elated with their victories over Austria, the Prussians are meddling with everyone's affairs. Thus in Berlin a petition against the cession of the Danish West India islands, is receiving numerous signatures.

—A citizen of Perryville, Mo., is sanguine that he has found the secret of perpetual motion. He expects it to supersede the use of steam and water as positive powers

—The late elections show that more votes are cast in Montana than in either Nevada or Nebraska, yet the two latter are States, while the former remains a Territory.

—The general postoffice is now engaged in a revision of the affairs of a large number of postoffices throughout the country, and making a final settlement of their accounts. It is discovered that in many of the offices business has greatly increased, which being shown to the satisfaction of the department, the salaries of postmasters at such offices will be increased. In other offices where the business has decreased, a corresponding deduction will be made in the salaries of the postmasters.

The New York *Herald* is collating the current news of the day, from the Southern States, to show the deplorable condition of society there, as resulting directly from the Radical policy. The editor says:

We venture to repeat this warning that unless this Congress shall promptly provide the ways and means for maintaining law and order in the outside rebel States, a reign of robbery, violence and bloody confusion may be expected therein during this winter which will bring the penalty of swift destruction upon the party in power and the overthrow of its whole programme of negro suffrage and negro supremacy, and perhaps something more.

The editor of the Rushville (Ill.) *Times* offers his services as a wood sawyer two days in the week, in order to raise money for the holidays.

The marks of pencil writing may be made indelible by passing the tongue over it. Even breathing slowly over the lines protects them from erasure.

A. H. Lee, who drew the Crosby Opera House, is striving to get together the finest private library in the United States.

Special theater trains are now run from the neighboring towns of Boston for the express purpose of carrying persons to the places of amusement in the latter city. The fare on these trains is reduced.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Cotton excited; middling, 15½@15½; sales, 6600 bales; receipts, 8307 bales; exports, 4603 bales; sales for the week, 31,611 bales; receipts, 25,235 bales; exports, sonstwise, 1775 bales; foreign, 24,706 bales; stock on hand, 113,335 bales. Sugar very firm and quotations unchanged. Molasses active and prices unchanged. Flour dull; superfine, $9 25; choice, $14 25. Corn in fair demand, 95@98c. Oats dull and lower, 73@76c. Pork dull; new mess, $21 50; old, $22. Bacon, shoulders, retailing, 9½@10c; clear sides, 14@14½c. Lard lower; tierces, 13@13½c; kegs, 13½c. Sterling, nominally 43@47c. New York Sight, ¼@¾c premium.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Cotton ¼@¼c better; sales, 700 bales uplands, 16¾@17c. Flour, Superfine, State and Western, $8 70@9 30. Whisky quiet, unchanged. Corn, $1 05@1 07. Oats firm, 84@85c. Rice quiet. Coffee firm. Sugar steady, 11@12½c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 75@80c. Money steady; 6@7c for call loans. Gold, 33½.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Flour 25c higher. Corn and Oats unchanged. Whisky, bond, 28c. Hogs dull. Pork, $21@22. Lard firm, 12½c. Shoulders, 9¼@10c; clear sides, 12¼@12½c. Potatoes firm, $3 50. Sugar, New Orleans, 10@ 15½c. Molasses, 85@90c.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—Tobacco sales o day 57 hhds; lugs 50@60c; leaf $17 25. Superfine flour $7 75, fancy $12. Wheat $2 35@$2 40. Corn, shelled, 68@70c; ear 73@75c. Oats 65@66c. Bacon, shoulders, 10c; clear sides 13c. Bulk meats, shoulders, 8½c; clear sides 11½c. Mess pork $21 50@$22. Lard 12½c. Whisky 27@29c. In bond.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Tobacco unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn very dull, at 88@90c. Oats dull and drooping, at 68@72c. Rye, lower, $1 60@$1 70. Provisions dull. Pork $20 50@$21 00. Sugar cured hams 16@17c. Lard 12½; Weather clear and warm.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—River falling slowly, with nine feet eight inches by canal mark. Weather very mild.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Gov. Bullock was inaugurated to-day. His message reports the progress of education as never being so favorable as now. The funded State debt $24,000,000. The Governor, accepting the decision of the people, recommends a positive enactment concerning the regulation and control of the liquor trade. Concerning national affairs, he says: "Let us hear no more of confiscation and attainder for Southern masses. Let us make an end of illiberal legislation, and, while compromising no principle for which we have contended, let us restore the lately rebellious States to equality and their full rights as speedily as possible, consistent with the national safety. The present obstacles to reconstruction must come to a speedy end whether imposed by unrepeutant rebels or by a President who does not make treason odious, or by those whom his policy has deluded into new resistance. If embittered men refuse to accept the boon proffered them, the responsibility, the shame and the ruinous consequence will be theirs alone. If they are so blind to their own interests as to excite hostility between races, they will find the nation will maintain its guarantee of rights to loyal men." He further says equality and universal suffrage are irrevocable facts, and favors Grant for the Presidency.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Maj.-Gen. Meade left this morning for Atlanta, Georgia, to assume command of the Third Military District.

Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, writes from Philadelphia to a friend that his physical constitution is very feeble; he is hardly able to sit up in bed. He is expected here about the middle of next week.

Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, has arrived here to conduct the case of McCardle, before the Supreme Court.

It is currently rumored that Schofield will shortly remove the Virginia State officials, and appoint others in their stead.

It is stated that the President intends soon to issue a proclamation to the white people of the Southern States, advising them to send delegates to the approaching National Convention.

A special message will probably be sent to Congress directly after reassembling, concerning the situation of affairs in the South, which the President regards as most alarming. Official advices bear out fully newspaper and private accounts, and it is feared that a reign of terror and starvation will exist unless prompt measures are taken to prevent so great a calamity.

A prominent Georgia Radical writes that if Congress does not immediately amend reconstruction laws so as to permit the majority of actual voters to adopt a constitution, and also take the power of appointing civil officers away from military commanders, and give it to the present State Convention, there is great danger that the object for which Convention assembled will be defeated.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Paragraph 8, special orders No. 2, headquarters Fifth District, dated January 2, 1868, is as follows:

His Excellency, B. F. Flanders, Governor, having resigned that office, Mr. Joshua Baller is hereby appointed, etc. Same order assigns Brevet Maj. General Buckner to duty as commander District of Louisiana, and assistant commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau.

The *Times* says: Our new Governor is a native of Kentucky but an old citizen of Louisiana. He was a member of the Philadelphia Conservative Convention of 1866, and is fully qualified under the reconstruction act, and can take the test oath.

The Convention to-day resumed the discussion of the equality question. After much discussion, the following was offered by Pinchback, and was adopted as the 13th Article of the Constitution:

"All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges while traveling in this State in any conveyance of a public character; and all business places or other kind, carried on by a public charter, or for which a license is required from either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be open to all, without discrimination as to race or color."

In reply to a communication from Gov. Flanders, charging polide jury of Orleans parish with official corruption, and recommending their removal, Gen. Hancock says: "These charges present a proper case for judicial investigation. Courts of justice afford adequate remedy for wrongs complained of, and it is not advisable to apply the remedy suggested."

BOOK NOTICES.

MINDING

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms, Kitchen containing two rooms smoke house, stables, carriage house and cistern, with five acres excellent cleared land under good fence, one and a-half miles from Court Square, near Le Gernantown Plank road, adjoining W. J. Mnoon's place. Apply at No. 14 Monroe street, to J. H. BRINKLEY.

FOR RENT.—A HOUSE, 291 MAIN STREET, now occupied by J. H. Wagener & Co., as clothing house, with all the fixtures. Possession given immediately. Apply to C. B. CHURCH or M. S. BROOKS, next door. dec31 1w

FOR RENT—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE ON Adams street—six rooms besides kitchen and servants' rooms. Rent may be paid in board. Apply at the office of R C BRINKLEY.

JUST FINISHED AND FOR RENT.—TWO elegant Brick Residences, with store rooms attached. These houses are situated on Second street in Chelsea, and will be let very cheap to reliable tenants. Apply to W. D. BEARD, Attorney, No. 13 Court street, or to W. D. M CALLUM. dec29 2w*

FOR RENT.—A fine Brick RESIDENCE, No. 329 Adams street, thoroughly repaired and ready for occupancy. Apply to JAS. J. AMONETT, at 307 Adams street, or to PROVINE & NELSON. 315½ Second street. dec8 1w

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, with board, No. 88 Court street. dec22 tf

FOR RENT—The "CHERRY PLACE," on Bayborn avenue 1½ miles south of Court Square. Terms reasonable to good tenants. PARIES & HARBERT, dec21 tf 14 Monroe street.

FOR RENT—COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—This desirable Hotel is now vacant for lease. Apply to J. J. AN DREWS, dec17 im At People's Bank.

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main street located in one of the best business portions of the city. Rent low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire at 341 Main street. dec10

FOR RENT—

A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 300 Alabama street. nov21 tf

FOR RENT

An excellent new DWELLING HOUSE at Central Point, no. the Nicol Railroad, five Rooms, Kitchen, Servant's room and all conveniences. Apply to F. SCOTT, corner Irving Block, 2d Sec nd street. nov29 d&w tf

FOR RENT—

The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar. Apply to M. L. MEACHAM, oc22 tf No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—

A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately oct-tf J. W. PAGE, JR.

For Lease.

Mulberry Grove Plantation,

ON ARKANSAS RIVER,

TWELVE miles below Pine bluff, is above overflow, has on it a splendid dwelling, cistern, orchards, steam-gin and sawmill, good fencing, etc. All in complete order. One thousand acres in a thorough state of cultivation. Almost enough hands on the place now to cultivate same.

Early application should be made to Mrs. John Wagner, Judge Saw. Dr. T. J. Harding, or Robert Lusk, at Nashville dec1 1m

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE." The Furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if desired. For terms of lease apply at the office of HENRY & PROF. R. Real Estate Agents, Kit Williams' Block, oct tf Cor. Second and Madison Sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHINA STORE!—We offer for sale our entire stock of China, Glass and Queensware, etc., as also Store Fixtures, at a bargain for cash. We will sell Fixtures and part of Stock only, if desired. For further particulars, apply to J. DOLFINGER & CO. No. 47 North side of Court Square, between Main and Second streets, Memphis, Tenn. dec22 1w

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A SECOND HAND ENGINE, with Boiler and Fixtures complete—Engine with Cylinder 9 inches, 18 inches stroke, usually termed 7½ horse-power, in complete order. Apply at 320 Jefferson street, or 29 Front Row. SOUTH-WESTERN PAPER CO. J. H. MERRITT, Asst'mgr's. Memphis, December 12, 1867. dec14 1m

HOMES, HOMES. HOMES.

I WILL SELL OR LEASE ON TEN YEARS' TIME, LOTS OF GROUND near the Brick Church in Chelsea, of any size suitable for Residence, Gardens, etc. Also, two of the best Gardens in the county, with good Houses. Prices very moderate. Call soon and take choice. [nov21dw] B. R. THOMAS.

WANTS.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. Apply to No. 56 Main street, or this office. Jan3 1t

WANTED—FROM THREE TO EIGHT Acres well Timbered Land, within five miles of Court Square, for which cash will be paid. Address C. DOWDIN, dec22 1m* Senatobia, Miss.

WANT YOU—A situation as Book keeper by a young man, and fully competent. Will close up old books and open new ones, or do any other kind of writing. Best of references given. Address Franklin, care of Appeal office. dec22 tf

WANTED.—A good young MILCH COW, with CALF not over two months old. Apply at this office dec12 tf

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

PARTAGAS AND

RECALIA DEL REY

CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S

Smoker's Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER.

dec8 3m Proprietor, Memphis.

GOOD NEWS FOR the HOLIDAYS

GROCERIES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,

Preserves, Jellies,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,

—AND—

CONFECTIONERIES

IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

WE have recently been placed in receipt of a large and most well selected stock of FANCY GROCERIES, etc., consisting in part of Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Jellies, and Preserves of all kinds, Candies, Canned Fruits, Oysters, and a variety of other articles too lengthy for enumeration. We are also in receipt of regular shipments of Orange, Lemons and other Green Fruits, and invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally to our stock, feeling confident that our lengthy business experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

Our customers will be furnished fresh daily as heretofore, and guaranteed pure. We manufacture none but No. 1 articles, and liberal patronage is appreciated a liberal patronage demonstrates.

☞ Particular attention paid to the filling of country orders.

L. ROCCO & CO., Importers,

290 and 292 Second street, cor. Madison. dec10 3m

M. J. ROSSEL,

WHOLESALE GROCER

COTTON FACTOR

and Commission Merchant,

316 FRONT STREET,

Bet. Monroe and Union, MEMPHIS.

☞ J. C. CULBERTSON, formerly of DeSoto county, and W. D. ROLMAN, of Marshall county, Miss., are permanently with me. se29 1d&3mw

REORGANIZATION.

St. Louis, Memphis & Vicksburg

PACKET LINE.

ONE of the four following first class side wheel Steamers will leave Memphis promptly on FRIDAYS and MONDAYS, at 5 o'clock p.m. for Vicksburg and all way landings: Steamers

RUBICON, W. H. Bishop, Master, FRIDAYS;
H. M. SHREVE, R. Carter, Master, FRIDAYS;
COLUMBIA, S. Barnes, Master, MONDAYS;
PEORIA CITY, D. H. Silver Master, MONDAYS

Making close connection with Meridian and Selma Railroad, and Yazoo River packets.

By prompt attention, and really and strict attention to all business entrusted to them, these Packets trust to merit and receive the patronage of shippers.

Freight received at all hours at City Wharfboat, foot of Monroe street.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents, oct5 tf 287 Main street, corner Madison.

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2401—Mary C. Murdock and Lydia M. Jenkins, who sue by their next friend, Brooks Pleasants, vs. George W. Linn et al. defendants.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants Thomas C. Murdock and George Jenkins are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
Heiskell & Scott, Solicitors for Complainant. dec25 1aw1w

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

SPRING SESSION, 1868,

WILL BEGIN ON

Tuesday, January 20, 1868.

For circulars, address

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office—No. 13 Madison Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	1:50 p.m.	2:00 a.m
Through Mail Daily	12:40 p.m.	4:30 p.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (Sundays excepted)	7:45 a.m.	2:40 p.m

Ticket office, 73 corner of South Court st.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:30 a.m.	4:20 p.m
Night Express	6:00 p.m.	6:30 a.m
Brownsville Accommodation	4:00 p.m.	10:30 a.m

Ticket offices No. 3½ Main street and at Depot, head of main street.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express daily	8:45 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
New Orleans Mail, daily	7:45 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Freight daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	6:40 a.m.

To Commence on Saturday, 31 inst 19 h, 1867.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. dec1

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 5½ p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 2:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 5:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 5 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

BUSINESS.—We request that our advertising patrons hand in their favors at the Counting Room by six o'clock p.m., to insure insertion next day. Obituary and Death notices will be received at the Composition Room up to eleven o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter individual bills of any employe or proprietor on this paper will not be allowed as an off set against accounts for advertising. All bills against the APPEAL will be paid on presentation, and no bill will be allowed unless contracted by me or by my authority. JOHN AINSLIE, Cashier and Business Manager

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.—Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Counting-room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions. E. D. J. M ANSFORD, Superintendent of Circulation.

NO BAIL.—Jas. Galvin, charged with shooting officer Fenton, had a hearing before Justice Hall yesterday, and was fully committed for trial without bail.

PERSONAL.—Ex-Gov. I. G. Harris has come to this city to reside, and will have his office in the Bethel Block. He looks in fine health, and still bids fair to be, in the slightest Imagined degree, governor.

SERENADE.—The c. . . . t accompanied the procession ye . . . afternoon, on its return each time the APPEAL office with the cheerful air of "Dixie." A similar compliment was paid our neighbors of the *Avalanche*.

DISAPPEARED.—One of the long eared species (color, black), the property of Mr. J. C. Baker, mysteriously disappeared from the front of Mr. Apperson's store on the night of the 31, and has not since been heard from. The owner wants his mule muchly.

GONE.—Mr. Jas. Reilly, having business in the Greenlaw block, on the night of the 31, left his horse hitched to a post and entered the building. Returning in a few moments, he found the animal gone and could find no trace of him. Information was at once given to the police, but as yet the animal has not turned up.

BAREFACED.—It is well known to our stock dealers that the stable of Joyce, on Adams street, is always filled with stock. A gay young fellow went there yesterday, proposing to buy a horse. He mounted a fine animal to try his speed and rode off. Horse, rider and saddle are gone. Good bye!

THE WRONG PLACE.—In a paragraph, published yesterday morning, we stated that a row took place in the house of Thomas Joyce, on Front Row. It appears we were misinformed; the altercation took place in a house adjacent to Mr. Joyce's.

GAVE IT BACK.—We are informed that Barbour Lewis, one of the County Commissioners, jerked a Conservative ticket out of the hand of a negro who was going to deposit it. He gave it back when confronted by a white man who offered him the alternative of a slap in the chops.

STEALING BAGGAGE.—A disappointed Beecherite, who rejoices in the name of William Irwin, was tried before Justice Hall yesterday, charged with stealing a satchell, containing a quantity of clothing, from a room over the store of Spicer & Anderson. The evidence was conclusive, and William was sent up accordingly.

THE WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was mild and pleasant; the snow has almost disappeared, and the Indian summer has fully set in and promises that we shall have old Sol's gentil rays to brighten our way through the dreary, dismal winter of our discontent. As we have a Democratic Mayor and Board of Aldermen, we are not so discontented or hopeless after all.

WEARING OF THE BRICKS.—Two colored damsels, who probably desired to wear the nether garments, took a pair of unmentionables from the house of M. Hamper yesterday morning, for which offence they were arrested and brought before Justice Miller, who, in his wisdom, thought they were in justice for the consideration of the Criminal Court. They gave their names as Sarah Wales and Melinda Gilbert.

THE CITY IN MOURNING.—Yesterday morning among "the wee sma' hours," the city was shrouded in the deepest gloom. Our reporter was returning from the Sheriff's office, where the election returns were received, and found the lamps all extinguished. It was the general surmise that Mr. Fitch, Secretary of the Gas Company, felt as if he needed sympathy on account of his defeat for the Mayoralty, and put the city in mourning.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street and 393 Main street, have received: New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Metropolitan Record, Frank Leslie, Boston Pilot, Sunday Times, Sunday Mercury, New York Clipper, Irish Citizen, Irish People, Starts Zeitung, New Yorker, Democrat, Irish American, London Lancet, New York Weekly, Budget of Fun, Turf, Field and Farm, Kelly's Weekly, American Artisan, Dime Illustrated and Sporting Times.

THE CHAIR.—The following courteous and highly appreciated note will speak for itself, without our multiplying words of thanks for the compliment, and the flattering terms in which it is conveyed. The superb present will be sedulously guarded and be treasured as a gift of no slight significance:

MEMPHIS, January 1, 1868.

Gen. Albert Pike:

Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure to announce to you, that the chair voted for at the Hebrew Ladies' Fair, was awarded to you, as the editor of the most popular newspaper of this city. Your acceptance of this slight token of the esteem in which you are held, is asked in the name of the ladies whom I have the honor to represent.

Yours truly, G. H. JUDAH, Chairman Committee on Fair.

We return the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the Editors of the APPEAL to the ladies who have so gracefully honored us by asking our acceptance of that which we shall chiefly value because it comes to us as a testimonial of their esteem and approbation.

To those too indulgent friends whose votes were cast in favor of the APPEAL, we are most grateful and obliged. We have no right to assume the gift to be an evidence of the *general* appreciation of the APPEAL; but we *may* be permitted to accept it as a token of the approval of the kind friends; and with their approval and that of the lovely ladies who so popularly honored us, we may be a dancing party, tickets one dollar.

THE VICTORY

GRAND CELEBRATION

Immense Procession.---A Large Meeting

SERENADES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

The Conservative element of our city celebrated yesterday the glorious triumph achieved at the polls on Thursday in the election of their Mayor, Wharfmaster, and a large majority of the Board of Aldermen. They could not contain themselves, and by public demonstration showed the joy they really felt. About four o'clock, a large crowd assembled on Jefferson street, between Main and Front. The old Memphis brass band, under the direction of Prof. Smith, discoursed sweet music. Col. Monsarrat announced that the procession would form on the east side of Court Square, to which the assemblage at once repaired, where the procession was formed under the direction of Col. John Donovan, Chief Marshal, and paraded through the principal streets, bringing up at the Greenlaw Opera House, where a monster meeting was held. Col. Monsarrat, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, on taking the chair, made a short but pertinent speech, alluding to our victory and the future prospects of the great Democratic party. The Mayor elect, Hon. John W. Leftwich, was the first speaker, and, in substance, spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens: This celebration is most complimentary. I do not take it to himself. The battle has been fought upon principle by the people. Having a desire to give us once more the principles of constitutional liberty, they are here to day to celebrate a victory, the importance of which is not felt even by all of our own citizens. It will have its effect throughout the length and breadth of this broad land.

The Mayor elect dissected fully the Franchise law, showing that the old citizens, who were denied the right to vote; had as much stake in the community, and were as true and loyal as those who blew their blatant blasts as to their loyalty, and should not be denied of their just rights. He paid a high compliment to his Irish and German fellow-citizens for the part they had taken in securing the victory for his party, and he had no doubt that at the ensuing August election the noble State of Tennessee would give ten electoral votes for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Even Gov. Brownlow could not mistake the handwriting upon the wall. He pledged himself to work for the interests of the people, and asked their co operation during his administration. He did not believe that the negro ought to vote, but at the same time he entertained toward the colored race the most kindly feelings. He had been born and raised among them, and would never do aught to injure them in any particular. Mr. Leftwich retired amid loud cheers.

Col. C. S. Cameron was next introduced, and received with hearty cheering. He complimented the Democratic party upon the great victory they, as free white men, had achieved, and that, too, without much semblance of an organization; but thank God, the black pall had been removed, and the Anglo-Saxon race had asserted their rights, and elected their Mayor without money. It was the free spontaneous will of the people. The weak minded Conservatives who flew the track came in for their share of praise, such as it was. The victory just gained was truly the work of the people. He doubted not that on the second Tuesday of November next there would go forth from this country one universal shout for liberty and a white man's government. If the party would but be true to themselves, success was beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Attorney General Wallace next spoke, and delivered a short but forcible address, which was well received.

Capt. A. T. Lacey being called for, said he had never despaired of success. He had always been confident of electing a Conservative candidate. He had been asked to withdraw in favor of Mr. Fitch, but he stoutly refused. His object in withdrawing was to promote harmony and consolidate the party.

Col. John Donavan being loudly called for, appeared and denounced the no chance men—he had never been of that class—the Loyal Leagues were but a shadow, we had beaten them yesterday, and he hoped forever. The victory of yesterday was a lesson which would teach them better manners in future. The election of yesterday would have the effect, not only here, but in Washington and all through this broad land. He did not wish to draw comparisons, but glorious old Pinch had, as usual, done her duty. He counselled all to be true, and never split.

The meeting then adjourned. The procession re-formed and repaired to the residence of Gen. Albert Pike, who was complimented by a serenade, for which he briefly returned thanks. The *Avalanche* and APPEAL offices were also honored with a visit; the former was beautifully illuminated in honor of the occasion, and Col. John Ainslie, the business manager of the latter, returned thanks for the compliment in his usual off hand style. After which the procession proceeded to the Gayoso House, in compliment to Major General Gordon Granger, who appeared upon the balcony and returned thanks in a few well-timed remarks. The slight indisposition of the gallant soldier prevented him from speaking to the assemblage at length. He concluded by reading a telegram which he had sent to the President in reference to the victory, and the reply, which was received by the multitude with long and continued shouts of applause. The brief but significant messages may be found in another column. A number of gentlemen retired to one of the spacious parlors of the Gayoso, where the proprietor, Col. Cockrell, entertained them in his usual hospitable manner. During the festivities of the evening, Jno. Ainslie, Esq., offered the following toast: "Here's to Gen. Gordon Granger. May the United States ever have an officer as competent to maintain constitutional liberty, and one so worthy to vindicate the honor of its flag." To which the General responded in a short and appropriate speech, in which he held that while during war it was the duty of the soldier to support the government by force of arms, it was also their bounden duty in times of peace to guard and protect constitutional liberty and maintain the supremacy of the laws. Rejoice, all ye lovers of a white man's party and a white man's government for white men. We have squarely beaten the vandals once and are ready and willing to do it again.

THE LATEST.—We are again indebted to Mr. Felix Cross, of the Southern Express Co., for late Nashville and Chattanooga papers in advance of the mails. The boys of the Southern nrver forget the APPEAL.

ORPHAN'S FAIR.—Last evening the Catholic Fair, for the benefit of the orphans, was well attended, and every one seemed to enjoy the pleasures of the re union, and to contribute liberally to the benevolent object of the entertainment. With an excellent band of music, the dance was one of the chief features, and gracefully the ladies glided through its mazes. The splendid gold watch to the most popular Railroad Superintendent will be delivered this evening. Up to the present time the vote stands: Col. Sam. B. Jones, 26; A. S. Livermore, 42; Capt. W. J. Ross, 6. The gold-headed cane, to the ugliest man, will certainly be won by J. P. Gallagher, unless competition wakes up. The vote now stands, 39 for him; Thomas Barrett, 10; R. C. Church, 5; Capt. Bell, 4; scattering, 4. The beautiful suit, sack and hat, will be awarded to-night to the most beautiful little miss. At the Christian Doctrine table there is a beautiful dress for a child, of alpaca, trimmed with wreathed coral silk—a superb article, the handiwork of Miss Fannie A. Hoops, who generously donated it to the Fair. The Fair will close this evening, and everybody should attend. On Monday evening there will be a dancing party, tickets one dollar.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—The following correspondence, through the telegraph, will be read with peculiar satisfaction. It is the announcement of most agreeable intelligence to the President of the Nation, by a generous and gallant officer, who, as commandant of this post, has rendered himself particularly acceptable to the citizens. The reply of the President assures us of his sympathy, and that the continued oppression of the white people of Tennessee will not be long tolerated. We shall hail the day of our redemption with all our hearts:

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President United States, Washing on, D. C.:

Memphis redeemed. Leftwich elected Mayor. Peace, order and quiet prevail. Free white suffrage vindicated.

GORDON GRANGER.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1868.

Gen. Gordon Granger:

Thank you for the good news. Truth and justice must triumph. My faith in the people has not been diminished. The day is not distant when Tennessee will be redeemed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

SHOCKING MURDER—ROBBERY THE MOTIVE.—On Thursday morning a German named Joseph Wolfinberg, who occupied a small cabin in the Nonconnah bottom, about four miles from the city, was observed sitting on the floor of his cabin. Being hailed and asked if he intended coming to town, he did not speak but pointed to his neck. On a closer inspection it was seen that he had been horribly mutilated, his windpipe severed, and he was only able to breathe through the aperture. The hatchet with which the wounds had been inflicted, was found on the floor covered with blood. He knew who had committed the horrible deed, but could not speak. Dr. E. A. White was called in, but could afford no relief. The man died in the afternoon. His occupation was that of a woodchopper, and it is known that he had some fifty or sixty dollars in his trunk, which was rifled of its contents. He had resided at St. Clair, Illinois, where he married seven years ago, and was afterwards in Price's army. The inquest was in accordance with the facts.

LETTER FROM GEORGIA.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad---Political Condition of the Third Military District---The Georgia Black-and-Tan Convention.

ATLANTA, GA., December 28, 1867.

Leaving the "Bluff City," and particularly the happy spirits connected with the good old APPEAL, last Saturday evening, I found myself in the city of Georgia all sound and safe Sunday night.

In passing over the Memphis and Charleston railroad, one cannot but be pleased with the gentlemanly conductors and the successful management of that great line of travel. From the President down to the least official on the cars the same urbanity prevails. The change over the attention every where and at all times shown to the comfort of the passenger. And all this, it is evident, is not at the expense of his security. Under the watchful supervision of the assistant superintendent, C. B. Wallace, who seems to inherit his fitness for the business, every care is taken of the latter, while the transit from terminus to terminus is regular and easy and unbroken, except the new different gauge on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, the connecting link between the Memphis and Charleston road proper and the roads leading from Chattanooga. As the traveler passes beyond Stevenson, into East, the change is so apparent as to occasion the feeling that one has made a leap of several degrees in latitude northward, or passed, without a twilight, from sunny day to murky night.

Arriving here in the night we could not see enough of the country through which the State railroad passes, to discern what improvements have been made or are in progress, or how far the waste of war has been repaired and the track of the Burner been obliterated. But we are assured that no where is the recuperative energy of the people more apparent than in this Cherokee country. This is by some supposed to be the more energetic element of the people, but, doubtless, much is due to the fact of the greater necessity which was on them. The Hun in his passage left such complete desolation behind him as to make it impossible, even in the midst of waste, was simply an impossibility.

There is a dull dead feeling of almost hopeless relief in the swift coming future pervading the minds of the people and visible in its effects on their faces that is not to be mistaken for apathy to the current of political events—but beneath is the intensest feeling. Here and there may be found one to laugh at the fardel doings of the mongrel body in session here (designated the Convention of the *People* of Georgia, but even with such you can see that underlying the appearance of mirth is the bitter sense that the farce bears deadly fruit for them. No one doubts the vengeance of a righteous God will yet sweep off the miserable work being so assiduously wrought, together with the accursed workers. But on, the suffering in the meantime—that the best and brightest of the land are doomed to endure! The *fiat* which will consign the infamous contrivance, its builders and abettors, to the hell of a stinking infamy is certain to come, but the whole deferred misery in the heart sick, and the half despairing repetition of the Psalmist is every day heard—"How long, oh Lord!"

The thing professing to be the highest Inquest in the State you will have seen has adjourned to the 8th day of January, pending which time to be convened more farcially No. . . . proceedings of the last day. The political adventurers generally voted themselves nine dollars per diem and twenty-five cents mileage, but they cannot raise the money to pay themselves. The great axe Pope, Radical pay and military satrap, it is true, drew his warrant on the State Treasurer for $30,000 in their behalf, but that clever officer does not recognize his authority, and cares not to render himself liable under his bond by paying out the money of the State, without legal warrant, to a stranger. So the carpet bags, if anything, are emptier than when they came, though the great "Sidukee" consoles himself with the reflection that the "headquarters in the saddle" is bound to "find rations" for his creatures. Verily, all this is enough to make Laughter "hold his sides," were it not that the smidgen who are enacting the farce are swinging their torches over a powder magazine. God grant the poor South an early deliverance.

J. B. L.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—This evening Mr. Mayo will close his three weeks' engagement as "Pescara," in the *Apostate*. His benefit last evening was as brilliant as we expected, although not as numerously attended as it should have been, for there were some unoccupied seats. His representation of "Charles de Moor" was really grand. At the close of the fourth act, where he has cursed his unnatural brother, and dispatched his band to bring him from the castle with one hair untouched, the curtain fell amid the most enthusiastic applause. Mr. Mayo was called out, and gracefully acknowledged the compliment. The intent watchfulness of the audience attested the interest awakened and the excellence with which the great play was represented. It was a fitting close for Mr. Mayo's most triumphant engagement.

THE COURTS.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.* The following order of Court was entered of record on yesterday: "At the last motion day of this term, the docket of appealed cases will be called, and the magistrates' judgments affirmed, in all cases where the appellant has not appeared to prosecute his appeal." Counsel who have taken orders on judgments in cases on the Scrap Docket, and have been allowed time by the Court to draft such orders, will hand them in at once to the Clerk for entry. To-day being motion day, the Clerk will call the roll of attorneys, commencing at letter A.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* Stands adjourned by the Clerk of the Court to this morning, at the usual hour.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldron, Judge*—The case set for trial on yesterday, not being reached, will be taken up to-day and disposed of by the Court.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS.—A meeting of the foreign-born citizens of Memphis, of all nationalities, in which the participation of the American people is earnestly looked for, will take place at the City Hall, on Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1868, for the purpose of placing before the United States Government the necessity of enforcing as well as establishing the naturalization laws of this country, as laid down and adopted by this Government:

A. Hitz eld., Ed. Hicks, John F. Sale, R. D. Baitch, J. J. Murphy, M. Magevenny, Jr., A. Vaccaro, John Loague, D. W. Louis

We close to-day and re-open Monday next with our entire retail stock marked down in **plain figures** so as to compl ete an early closing out. RICE, STIX & Co. Ja4 2t

All Linen Table Cloths, 75c. All Linen Towels, 17½c. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street. The goods must be sold.

The public will find Rice, Stix & Co.'s Retail House re-opened on Monday next with goods lower than ever, and marked in **plain figures.** Ja4 2t

Gents' good Boots, $2. Boys' good Boots, $1. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay building. Open till 9 p.m.

Handsome Hair Braids, new style Head Dress, color Blonde a la Bismark, just received at Madame Guilmard, 62½ Jefferson street, near Postoffice. dec29 1w

4 4 *Bleached* Domestics, 12½c. Brown Domestics, 10c. Linseys, 16½c. A No. 1 flue Cassimeres, 50c. Dress Goods, less than cheap. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street. Call and see.

Ladies' Cloaks, $3. Misses' Cloaks, extra cheap. A No. 1 all Wool Blankets, $4 50. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay building. Must be sold.

Gents' good Calf Boots, $4 50. Gents' good all Linen Bosom Shirts, $1 50. Gents' good suits of Clothing, $6. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street, determined to sell out.

Nice white Handkerchiefs, 10c. Bed Pins and Needles, 5c. Ladies' Linen Collars, 5c. Hoods, 50c. A No. 1 Nutmegs, 50c. Breakfast Shawls, 75c. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay building, open till 9 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

La Mirandes' French Remedies—Have saved thousands all over Europe, having been for many years the first assistant at Professor La Mirandes' Private Hospital in Paris, and having been induced to establish a branch in this country, I am now prepared to furnish his celebrated remedies for Consumption, Rheumatism, Scrofula etc; also, the genuine imported Vitelia—Dr. Wish's Grand Restorer—the only certain cure for a constitution shattered by the excesses and abuses of youth. Do not be tampered with by inexperienced physicians Address you communications to Dr. G. W. Fermer 55 West 42th St., New York. Advice Gratis. Our book, by which any person can understand their own case, sent free to any address. Ladies may address us in full confidence. Ja1

To the Afflicted.—Dr. JOHN TRIPP, whose miraculous cures have produced such great excitement in the city of New York and Syracuse, is now in this city. The Doctor, who has for years suffered from Scrofulous affection, completely destroying Frontal Bone, so that the brain became denuded, part of it becoming ulcerated and discharging. His whole body, in fact, being a mass of decomp-sition, is now entirely restored. All those who are afflicted with Scrofulous Mercurial or Syphilitic diseases, White Swellings, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Saltrheum, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Throat diseases, Inflamation of the Eyes, running from the Ears, Catarrh, and all blood and hereditary diseases I make a specialty. In treating diseases every day by mail we have most perfect success, and will consume to do so all cases where the patient undertakes a bill or her disease and can describe the symptoms correctly. We respectfully invited everybody to call at DR. J. TRIPP, at the WHITEHORSE HOUSE, Nos. 159 and 161 Adams street.

N. B.—Dr. TRIPP guarantees a perfect and lasting cure. His treatment is positively without fail in Scrofulous, Her ditary and all other Chronic diseases. dec27 DR. J. TRIPP.

A CARD.

To our Friends and Customers.

OWING TO THE STRINGENCY OF THE money market, and the general dullness of trade, we have been compelled to make our goods at RACKETING PRICES, and must, therefore, during the month of DECEMBER sell for CASH ONLY.

Thanking for past patronage, we hope to receive a continuance of the same.

Respectfully, yours,

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS. dec8

Overton Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

This new and spacious Hotel, pleasantly situated on Main street, the great business thoroughfare of the city, is now completed in all its appointments, and will not be surpassed for elegance and comfort by any Hotel in the south or west. The Proprietor, late of the Planters' Hotel, Augusta, Ga., pledges himself to give entire satisfaction to his patrons, by keeping strictly a FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

dec8 1m S. B. ROBBINS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY

Of Cuba, conducted by the Spanish Government; $30,000 in Gold drawn every seventeen days, prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for *Doubloons* and all kinds of Gold and Silver.

TAYLOR & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 11 Wall St.,
nov 8m New York.

Marriage and Celibacy.—An essay for young men on the cause of solitude, and the diseases and abuses which create impediments to marriage, with cure means of relief. Sent in a sealed envelope free of charge. Address

DR. J SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, Philadelphia.
oct24 dawsm

A Cough a Cold or a Sore Throat, Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption, is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

Greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we never can be able to say of any other medicine; Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its medical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

Full directions for full use in Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, which is to be found in each bottle.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price, only 35 Cents per Bottle.

OFFICES—215 Fulton street, New York; 205 High Holborn, London, England 141 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada. oct1 6m

FOUND.—A SUM OF MONEY AND BUNDLE of Papers, which the owner can get by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at this office. Ja1 1w

ANTHONY HOUSE,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

HENRY & BOTSFORD, Proprietors.

Good Fare and Careful Attention. dec25 1m

House and Lot for Sale.

I WILL sell, at private sale, if desired, or if not sold at private sale, will sell at auction,

On Friday, January, 8, 1868,

At 10 o'clock in the morning, a lot of ground on Second street, between Jackson and Alabama. Fort Pickering, being known as lot No. 87, together with a one and a-half (1½) Story House thereon. The house contains four rooms, with a passage (9) feet wide, running the entire depth. Two of the rooms down stairs and two up stairs. Attached to the house is a kitchen, a Cellar, cemented and bricked, a Cistern and Stable, with room for six horses. Everything new and complete—just having been built this year. The house is now being rented for $1200. Terms of sale easy. Deferred payments secured by deed of trust on the property. Title guaranteed. For further information apply to

B. NEWTON HART, Att'y, Etc.,
dec22 No. 42 Madison's reet.

920 C. HOLMES, Memphis. W. M. WHARTON, Isle of Madison, co

HOLMES & WHARTON,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

36 Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

No finer weather could be wished for than that we now enjoy. It is mild,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
Memphis, January 3, 1868.

There is no new feature in money matters. Currency is equally as tight as during the past week, and exchange in large supply. The demand for Eastern bills is active, and indications are favorable that very little paper will be left unsold to-morrow. There is no change whatever either in buying or selling rates.

Gold opened in New York at 135¾@ and advanced to 136⅝ at the close. Our dealers reported a light day's transaction, with good counter demand. Buying at 132¾@133½; selling at 133⅝.

There is decidedly better feeling in City Scrip to-day, brought about by the result of yesterday's election. Holders are not offering to sell in anticipation of an advance. Brokers offer 34c, and sell at 35c.

County Warrants, though dull, are not quotably lower. Buying at 65c, and selling at 66@70c.

Police Scrip is dull at 80c buying. Selling at 85c.

Five thousand dollars Nashville city bonds sold at auction in New York on the 31st at 90c.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day opened with active demand; Uplands, 7¾d; Orleans, 7¾d, and at 1:30 p.m. was firmer—Uplands, 7¾; Orleans, 7¾d. The sales in that market for the day amounted to 20 000 bales, by far the largest sales of the season. The New York market ope ed with a good demand, and prices advanced to 18¾c for Middlings, and orleans 19¼c. The demand up till noon was active at full prices, and closed the same. Our market was active and sales only limited by the offerings. An old merchant, and resident of Memphis for forty years, assured us that in that time he never saw as much excitement about cotton, and so much anxiety to sale as all offered. No orders are not on the anxious seat now. They have heretofore been the urgent party, but the tables are turned, and they manifest no disposition to uncover tables except to meet a present wants. Good styles of cotton are scarce; a holder of a table of Middling Fair demanded 20c for his lot during the day. Staples generally make up the bulk of our stock on hand. The market closed firm.

Low Stained	11¾@12
Clean Stained	12½@13
Ordinary	12½@13¾
Good ordinary	14 @14¾
Low Middling	14 @14¾
Middling	15½@16
Strict Middling	15¾@16
Good Middling	nominal
Middling Fair	nominal

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,089
Received yesterday and to-day	1,173	
Received previously	122,693	123,866
		124,956
Exported to-day	2,286	
Exported previously	113,312	115,598
Stock on hand		9,008

There was more of cheerfulness and hope of the future perceptible in the conversation and faces of our community to-day than has been witnessed for many months. Memphis is recognized, and will once more take her place as one of the chief markets of this continent under favorable circumstances. No change whatever either in buying or selling rates.

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